

The Middletown Transcript.

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MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1877.

NO. 28.

Hardware, Stoves, Tin, &c.

LINDLEY & KEMP,

—DEALERS IN—

HARDWARE,

STOVES, TINWARE,

AND

Agricultural Implements,

AT THE

MIDDLETOWN STOVE HOUSE,

Middletown, Delaware.

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Iron and Steel, Horse and Mule Shoes, Horse Nails, Blacksmith Supplies, Chain Traces, Hames, Trowels, Nails, Spikes, Locks, Hinges, Bolts, Files, Chisels, Levels, Planes, Bevels, Wrenches, Picks, Mattocks, Hubs, Rims, Spokes, Shafts, Long and Short Arms, Clips, Springs, Enamelled Cloth, Gun Canvases, &c.

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Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Glass and Putty,

CHEAPEST AND BEST.

Cucumber Wood Pumps.

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HAVING SUCCEEDED TO THE BUSINESS OF J. B. ROBERTS, Esq., at his old stand

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we respectfully solicit a continuance of his patronage. We will have constantly on hand

STOVES AND HEATERS

of all descriptions. Also

Slate Mantels,

and a large assortment of

TIN WARE

AND

HOUSE FURNISHING Articles.

Roofing & Spouting

Promptly and neatly done.

REPAIRS

for all kinds of

STOVES

Tin Ware of every description made to order and repairing of all kinds promptly attended to.

LINDLEY & KEMP.

March 17, 1877.

Select Poetry.

A CURIOUS LITERARY PRODUCTION.

The following is a remarkable curious composition. Each line, commencing at the top and reading down and up again, contains a word of the Lord's Prayer:

Make known thy gospel truth, our Father King.
Yield us thy grace, dear Father from above;
Bless us with hearts which feel and sing.
Our life thou art forever God of love.
Assuage our grief in love for Christ, we pray.
Thou Prince of Peace and glory died,
Took all our sins and hallowed the display.
Infant being first man and then was crucified.
Stupendous God Thy grace and power make known.

In Jesus' name let all the world rejoice;
Now labor in Thy heavenly Kingdom own.
Thy blessed Kingdom for thy saints the choice.
How vile to come to thee is all the cry.
Enemies to Thyself and all that's Thine,
Gracious our will, we live for vanity.
Loathing the very being evil in design,
O God, Thy will be done, from earth to Heaven,
Rejoicing on the gospel let us live,
In earth from sin delivered and forgiven;
Oh, as Thyself teach us to forgive,
Unless its power temptation forth destroy,
Sure is our fall into the depths of woe.
Carnal in mind we have not a glimpse of joy,
Raised against Heaven in us no hope we know,
O, give us grace, and lead us on thy way.
Shine on us with Thy love and give us peace;
Self and this sin that rise against us stay,
Oh, grant each day our trespasses may cease.
Forgive our evil deeds that of us do,
Convince us daily of them to our shame,
Help us with Heavenly grace, forgive us too,
Recurrent lusts and self adore Thy name.
In Thy forgiveness we as saints can die,
Since for us and our trespasses so high,
Thy Son our Saviour died on Calvary.

Select Story.

THE WIFE'S ERROR.

A DOMESTIC STORY.

"Going to board at a hotel!"

The tone was one of utter amazement, and Mrs. Gordon flushed uneasily, as if the surprise was in some measure a reproach.

"You see, Aunt Lucy," she said coaxingly, "this is so far out of town. If Harry and I want to make a call, or go to any place of amusement, it takes half the night to get home."

"Not quite so bad as that, Lulu. Harry goes to the city morning and evening, so it cannot be so very far."

"And I have to be up so very early, because Harry does not relish his breakfast alone, and Sarah never cooks a rasher quite as he likes it."

"Well," said Lucy gravely.

"Well," half pettishly, "I hate house-keeping. I want to have my time for visiting and sewing."

"You should have sufficient time for both, with such a perfectly arranged house, and so small a family."

There was an interval of silence, while her aunt, full of painful thought, tried to think of arguments that were not censures, to coax Lulu Gordon from her new resolve.

She was Harry's aunt, not Lulu's, and her experience taught her the danger of this new step.

Orphaned when a boy, Harry had been his life-charge, and she knew well where his temptations were suited.

He was a frank, generous-hearted man, fond of society, inclining to "good company," and of the easy good nature that is a blessing or a curse, as circumstances or strength of principle dictates.

Mrs. Henderson had spent many prayerful hours in the past, knowing Harry had not strength to resist many of the temptations "good fellowship" calls forth.

She had known of his engagement to Lulu with a trembling heart, for Lulu was an only child of dotting parents, and spoiled by over-indulgence. But the change in his life caused by his marriage had exactly the steadying influence Harry seemed to need.

Lulu's father, who was not a rich man, had drawn up the savings of years to furnish a house for his daughter, and Harry had selected a cottage upon the outskirts of the city, because it combined the advantages of a low rent and a large garden.

He was a salesman in a wholesale house, drawing a good salary, and his interest in his house and garden was that of a boy with a new toy, but continued long after the novelty was over.

There was a steady, middle-aged woman engaged as a servant, who proved efficient and reliable, and Lulu at first shared her husband's pleasure in the novel dignity of house-keeper.

The only cloud upon the first two years had been the death of a beautiful boy, who brightened the house for six months before he was called to heaven.

It was a common remark among Lulu Gordon's friends that her house was a gem, and Harry's pride in it was very great.

He was constantly adding to the stock of pretty table appointments, toilet articles, or kitchen conveniences, and his rule was to buy the best only, so that little by little he had collected a choice assortment of household goods under his roof.

Through the spring and summer months, he would spend the early morning and evening hours in his garden, priding himself upon his fruit, flowers and vegetables, and if they cost as much as if bought in the market, the money was well invested in health and pleasure, as well as the article produced.

But while the pretty house and garden were the source of pride and happiness to Harry, while he studied to

make them perfect for Lulu's sake, the little wife wearied soon of the monotony of household tasks, and fretted for the excitement of her girlhood.

Something of this she lost while her baby-boy filled her heart and hands, but after he died she again found time hanging heavily upon her.

Friends found the ride to her pretty home a long one, and did not "drop in" as they had done when she lived in the city, while she tired also of the ride to and fro, that Harry bore patiently with home at one end.

She had not that strong love of home that is inborn with women, and did not derive the keen delight many would have felt from the mere possession of her household treasures.

She had no taste for dainty cooking, and did not care to be in the kitchen for hours for the satisfaction of placing some triumph of culinary art before her husband.

Sarah, the servant, cooked most things satisfactorily, though Harry lovingly declared Lulu's ham and Lulu's pudding had a delicious flavor all their own.

The little wife did not suspect how much of her husband's praise for her few efforts in household work was a tender device to waken a deeper interest in the home that was Harry's pride.

She did not realize how much self-sacrifice the pretty appointments about her represented.

Perhaps the goods and chattels might have possessed a higher value in Lulu's eyes had she known how much more than mere money they cost.

But Harry did not tell her that the pretty pickle-stand was the result of many less cigars a month, that her dainty etagere was a saving upon the winter suits and overcoats, that the pier-glass upon which she set her heart was the result of close economy in the matter of town luncheons.

She had displayed all her treasures to her friends, she could trust Sarah with the work, and the time passed wearily when Harry was away, for Lulu was not fond of intellectual pursuits.

Her idea of pleasure consisted in the excitement of society or public exhibition, and she fretted at the enforced quiet of her semi-rural home.

Suddenly a great idea loomed upon her mind.

She would coax Harry to move into the city and lodge at a hotel, so she would be rid of the bother of house-keeping, and be once more near her friends.

The result of a month of persistent effort is shown in the conversation with Mrs. Henderson. Loving his wife more than his home, Harry yielded.

"I wonder if Harry is willing to leave the home he has made so perfect," Mrs. Henderson said, sadly.

"Willing!" Lulu cried; "He would not listen to it for a long time. I believe there is a bit of his heart in every sauce-pan."

"And you would make him give up all he has collected with so much care?"

"Oh, he will soon get over all that, when he does not see them. It is nearly the first of May, and we will not take the house for another year."

"And the furniture?"

"We will have a good price for that. We can live a long time on what we ought to get for the things, and Harry can save his salary."

"Poor saving, Lulu. You may deeply regret this, dear. Few men feel so deep an interest in home as Harry, and it is dangerous to destroy that interest."

But Lulu was resolute, in spite of Harry's evident reluctance, nothing moved by his lingering touch upon many of his household goods, purchased with such proud delight.

Her first regret was at the sale.

It was painful to see the dainty treasures Harry had collected passing into strange hands, at about one-fourth of their value, to watch rough men tearing down the furniture and taking it away; to see dirty hands passing over the cut glass and china, and gathering up pretty trifles to take them away from the home they had adorned.

Sarah, sobbing over the packing and bewailing the desolation, was depressing, and Harry's long face was a keen reproach.

But the morning nap in the private hotel, the fact that Harry had only one to walk instead of three or four miles to ride, the absence of all care of the table, raised Lulu's spirits again, and she was quite ready to enjoy the first day of liberty.

It was not so pleasant in the evening, when Harry, after glancing at the newspaper, went out for an hour or two.

The other lodgers were strangers, and Lulu found her room lonesome.

Harry, after his long ride from business, had been glad to don slippers and dressing-gown, and draw up an easy chair, to enjoy a quiet evening in his cozy sitting-room.

Chatting, reading scraps of his paper, planning garden work, had made time

pass quickly, and early rising necessitated early retiring.

It was all different in a little while.

Harry was only too welcome among his former friends, and his evenings were spent abroad, while Lulu gathered her friends in her own room, and without realizing it, husband and wife were drifting apart little by little.

Aunt Lucy, with a sinking heart, saw that the result she dreaded was coming with footsteps far more rapid than her worst fears had dictated.

Harry was soured by his wife's want of appreciation for what he valued highly, her determination to accomplish her own desire, even when she saw how painful the sacrifice was to him.

It hardened him.

And Lulu was mortified and angered when she found that Harry, instead of being her escort to evening pleasures, as she had fondly anticipated, preferred to seek his own companions and pursuits.

Each evening he stayed a little later away from the room that it was mockery to call home, and gradually he found himself drawn into friendly games of cards, that were more interesting if there was a small stake, though it was a long time before he called his amusement by the ugly name of gambling.

Worse still, in the fevered excitement of the game, the glass was too often lifted to his lips, and Lulu shuddered at the thick speech and haggard eyes that told the story of deep drinking. For her own part, the pleasure she had anticipated proved far greater in imagination than in fact.

It was not pleasant, when her friends came to spend an evening, to have them comment pityingly upon the fact that they never saw Mr. Gordon.

It became annoying to depend upon other escorts than her husband when she wanted to go out, and she was thrown into companionship with those that were far from pleasant.

Although the housekeeping had been somewhat extravagant, there were but three to provide for, and after six months Harry found his balance at the bank was smaller than it had been before he was married.

Beefsteaks did not cost as much as cards and his pretty nick-nacks did not involve so great an outlay as Lulu's dress was costing, to keep pace with the others in the house.

A dinner-party to a few friends was given at less expense than the "treating" for one evening in the billiard rooms, and Lulu could not acknowledge there certainly was no saving.

Her own neat dress, that was so suitable for a morning in her little quiet home, looked cheap and common beside the elaborate cambrics, frilled percales of the other ladies, and her best dresses were soon worn out by the constant shopping and visiting, undertaken to pass the time.

Too late the young wife realized that her husband was yielding to temptations that had not presented themselves to him in the first years of their married life, and regretted the steps she had taken.

"You are right, aunt," she sobbed, one morning, when Mrs. Henderson was in her room; "Harry seldom comes home perfectly sober, and he is unkind to me, as he never was before. When I reproach him, he tells me it is all my fault, that he never was tipsy when he had a home to come to."

"Can you not go back?"

"No. Father says he cannot afford to furnish a house for me again, and certainly Harry cannot. Indeed, he would not, for he is still sore about the contemptible price the goods brought at auction. Oh, aunt, what can I do?"

"You must try to coax Harry to stay more with you. And Lulu, you might soon save money for inexpensive furniture. If Harry saw you were in earnest, he would soon feel the old interest again."

But the advice was never to be followed.

Harry Gordon was seized with delirious fever, brought on by the sudden change in his habits.

He had a disgust for boarding-house cooking, even of the best, and had neglected regular meals to satisfy his appetite with late suppers or stimulants.

The fever finding a weakened system, was very violent, and Lulu found every hour taxed with nursing duty.

Aunt Lucy came at once to the assistance of the young people who filled the warmest place in her kind heart, sharing Lulu's watching and care, her fears and hopes.

She could not share the agony of self-reproach which Lulu heard the doctor's opinion of the cause of Harry's illness, but only to soothe it as far as possible.

Six weeks of alternate hope and despair, of wild delirium or stupor, followed the first anxious hours, and then, without knowing his danger, ignorant of Lulu's tears, Harry Gordon passed from life to eternity.

Just a year ago this May-day upon which I write, I attended the sale where poor Harry Gordon's household goods

were ruthlessly scattered, and saw the house closed after the young couple took a final leave of the bare walls.

Only to-day I saw the pale, remorseful little widow making her pilgrimage to plant flowers upon the graves of husband and child.

"But for my selfish persistence," she told me weeping bitterly, "I might to-day have a happy home, a loving husband, instead of weeping a widow's tears over the graves here."

And while I spoke words of comfort, I knew that self-reproach was bitterly truthful.

Her punishment was sudden and overwhelming, but the danger lurks more or less wherever the home love is destroyed, the home interest weakened.

No matter how poor the house, how mean the surroundings, if once a married man's heart is centered upon his home, and the love his home holds, it is his safeguard against all outward temptation, his comfort in trouble, his sweetest, safest happiness on earth.

THE BATTLE OF ARDAHAN.

Shells raining on the devoted town—How the Russian Storming Party Carried the Forts—Terrible Slaughter.

Letters from Tiflis give a graphic sketch of the Russian victory at Ardahan. On the first day of the attack the capture of an outlier fort was only regarded as a preliminary success. The bombardment of the outer forts began at daylight the next morning, the storming army being all the time kept in readiness to begin the assault whenever the bombardment should have made a sufficient number of breaches in the Turkish stronghold. After two hours the same guns that had been pouring their fiery contents into the Ardahan forts began to pay their compliments to the city proper. The Russian batteries, placed along the adjoining hills, formed a semi-circle around the beleaguered city. Behind these batteries stood the infantry, out of sight of the enemy. Shot and shell were being poured into the streets of Ardahan, when the Russian commander, as if overcome with awe at the havoc he was creating, ordered the firing to cease, and demanded the surrender of the city without further bloodshed. The Turks, however, asked for conditions that could not be granted. Once more the fearful bombardment began, this time directed simultaneously on the forts and on the city. With a sharp field glass one could see already the piles of corpses continually accumulating inside the forts, but the Turks, with an obstinacy which almost appeared superhuman, answered shot for shot. Only one fort remained silent. Brave as were the Turks, their shells, however, did little damage; most of their shots did not even reach the Russian batteries. Slowly, however, as the incessant Russian firing commenced to tell fearfully on the beleaguered city, the enemy's fire grew fainter and fainter. At once the order was given to the storming columns to get ready for action. It was already six o'clock in the evening and only two hours were left before dark, but the commander Louis Melikoff, did not hesitate a minute. The signal for the assault was given. The right wing of the storming column under General Heymann consisted of two battalions of infantry and one company of sappers. Heymann rode at the head of his column. The manoeuvre was a brilliant sight seldom witnessed in border warfare. Forward they rushed through ravines and valleys. Through another ravine but leading to the same point two regiments rushed forward at the double quick. The batteries followed the left of the column. Two regiments from Tiflis rushed forward, each against a fort. All the battalions moved along in the form of a chain, the rear covered by a deep body of cavalry.

As the storming columns came in sight of the enemy a terrible fire of shot and shell came from the Turkish ranks. It was apparent, however, that their fire, though heavy, was aimless. Entire salvos of artillery flew over the heads of the Russian infantry without doing the least damage, and ten thousand cartridges were fired off without hurting a soul, so had was the Turkish firing. Slowly but steadily the Russians now moved forward, not firing a single shot for nearly a half hour, notwithstanding the terrible fire directed against them by the enemy. The moment they came within proper range, they aimed low and fired deliberately. This coolness at once stamped the assault as a success. Not a single cartridge was fired in vain; the enemy suffering terribly, at last appeared to have lost its self-control. The Turks fired tremendously, but all to no purpose. All at once the walls of the doomed city looked like one sea of flame, and then suddenly became enveloped in clouds of smoke. Slowly but simultaneously the various storming columns, now marching more quickly, closed in upon the forts, more and more encircling in a narrower compass the entire line of the Turkish defense. The nearer they approached the enemy the more

murderous became their fire. As they came upon the earth fortifications their columns were massed closer and closer. The Turks now saw that the Russian attacks were irresistible; that they would soon have to take recourse to the bayonet and engage in a hand to hand conflict. At the sight of this the Turkish infantry wavered. Whole regiments threw their arms away and took to flight. The artillerymen, however, kept to their posts, but most of them were killed at their guns. Others abandoned their batteries without even spiking their magnificent guns.

The city of Ardahan is, however, divided into two by the River Kura. On the right bank, now made secure, are the mansions of the rich, the palace of the pasha, the hospital, barracks, and the powder magazine. The other part of the city, with the citadel, warehouses and a number of government and other public buildings, lies on the left bank. Two bridges connect the two parts of the city. As the Russian columns came over, the citadel poured a terrific fire into their ranks, causing severe losses. But regiment after regiment rushed across the bridge, and moved up to the citadel. The garrison became panic stricken, and left the poor artillerymen to their own fate. In the meantime the garrison that had run away from the other part of the city were seen to cross the second bridge. The Cossack artillery sent a few shells among them, and hundreds of Turkish soldiers were thrown from the bridge into the water and drowned.

Fifteen minutes later a regiment from Tiflis took possession of the second bridge, thus cutting off the enemy's retreat. At that moment the most remarkable episode ever witnessed in warfare occurred. Whole Turkish battalions threw their arms away and jumped into the water, so as to save their necks by swimming. But even there the Russians were ready. They fired at the swimming Turks from the bridge and killed them while in the water. A large number who had taken refuge in the hospital and in the barracks continued firing from the upper stories of these buildings upon the advancing Russians, but the soldiers of the Tiflis regiments soon overpowered them also. The cavalry was now sent to the front to pursue the fugitive army. The infantry closely followed them. A street fight of considerable magnitude next engaged the attention of the combatants; but the Turks were fleeing fast, and quiet was soon restored, the cavalry pursuing the Turkish fugitives some eight miles outside the city, where everybody tried to save himself the best way he could. As darkness fell upon the city the cavalry returned to the town with an immense number of prisoners.

The commander-in-chief, Louis Melikoff, who led the general assault in person, entered the city immediately after his troops had occupied it. The streets were literally covered with the dead bodies of Turks. Not only those who had fallen during the assault, but also of those who had been killed during the terrible bombardment two days previous. Everywhere abundant evidence was found that the enemy became panic stricken and abandoned all idea of a glorious resistance.

THE CAZAR'S WILD CAVALRY.

Feats of the Untamed Cossacks—How they Ride and Play—Horses that can Mount a Table.

A Kischeneff correspondent writes: "The Cossacks are divided into several corps—the Cossacks of the Don, the Cossacks of the Ukraine, the Cossacks of the Caucasus, etc. Each of these divisions has a chief, who is called an ataman and holds the rank of general, and all the Cossacks of the empire are united under a single chief, who has the title of the 'ataman general.' This latter title always devolves upon the hereditary grand duke. The Cossack clothes and equips himself, and his uniform and his horse belongs to himself. He wears a large, round, low cap made of skin from Astrakhan, wide pantaloons, stuffed into his boots and reaching just below his knees, the whole covered by a kind of overcoat, buttoning on the back, and having three long flaps reaching to the feet and fastened on the full length. On his breast, to the left and right in vertical cases, he carries six cartridges at each side. In his belt he carries a poniard. A baldric hangs from his right shoulder and passes to the left side, where it supports a long saber in a leather scabbard. On his back, hanging from a bandoleer and wrapped in a case made of goat's skin, he carries his rifle. The Cossack always carries in his hand a whip, with a short lash, which he calls *kinjal*. His horse is small and rather ugly, and though he is made of good stuff his form is somewhat angular. To form an idea of the Cossack saddle, imagine an ordinary saddle upon which would be fastened by a strap a square leather cushion about four inches high. This is the reason that at first sight one is so much surprised to see this curious looking cavalier perched up so high on his saddle. He sticks on his horse's back by sticking his knees into the ani-

mal's sides with all his strength, which gives his legs the appearance of a pair of pinchers. The stirrup is an equally curious thing. The bottom is round and thick enough, but from that up it resembles very much one of those tin boxes in which preserves are sold. It has been already said that the Cossack's horse is his personal property, and it may be added that he turns it to business account by hiring it out. Since the arrival of the troops at Kischeneff they have been the delight of the collegians, who, for a rouble an hour, have been enabled to make promenades on horseback in bands on those valiant little animals.

At the time of my arrival the squadron of Cossacks was massed in a heap in a corner. One of them started at a gallop and threw his cap into the middle of the square. Immediately all the others precipitated themselves forward at a headlong gallop and endeavored to pick up the cap either with the hand or the whip or by jumping to the ground. It was a scene of general confusion, during which the eye could scarcely distinguish horses from men. All this is accompanied by cries which do not cease till some horseman by an adroit manoeuvre has managed to obtain possession of the trophy. Then they all start off again, lashing their horses with all their might, for it is a curious fact that during the whole time that the Cossack is mounted he beats his horse without a moment's cessation. The reader must not suppose that it is necessary that the Cossack must form one of a band in order that he may give play to his fantasies. Sometimes when he is alone he lets himself run into certain eccentricities, of which I will give an example.

I was breakfasting in a restaurant when all on a sudden the door opened with a loud noise and a Cossack rushed in like a hurricane. After promenadeing noisily around the tables he pulled up his horse before one of the guests and placed the animal's nose on a plate of green salad which had just been brought out and which the horse ate with great celerity. Then man and horse departed just as they came, without any person, not even the proprietor of the establishment, saying a single word. Perhaps it was because the Cossack held in his hand the *kinjal*, whose strokes would cost him nothing. Later on I spoke of this incident to the aid-camp of an ataman, who simply laughed and said: "What surprises me is that the Cossack did not make his horse get up on a table." Seeing that I was astonished he called a Cossack who was waiting in the yard. The soldier came in on horseback without hesitating. The officer spoke but a single word and in less time than it takes me to write it the Cossack made his horse mount the billiard table. I insisted on no more, for this experiment was enough to edify me. As much will be said of Cossacks in this war it may be well to give an account of this peculiar cavalry. However astonishing may be the acts attributed to them the reader may accept the statement with confidence; for the truth of the stories can be established by good evidence. Already they have made hitherto unheard of marches, and they will be the real heroes of the events about to commence.

The reader has observed, no doubt, that in every war attention is concentrated on some one fact. In the Crimean war the zouaves were the startling novelty. In 1859, in Italy, it was rifled cannon. In 1870 the Uhlans. In the Bulgarian insurrection of last year the Bashi-Bazouks were the feature of great interest. This year the Cossacks will play a leading part. They will encounter the famous Bashi-Bazouks, whom the Turks will not fail to put in the advance guards. We shall then see if the Turkish irregulars exhibit as much readiness to meet and destroy an armed enemy as to butcher women and children.

Good Maxims.

Never be idle. If your hands cannot be usefully employed, attend to the cultivation of your mind. Always speak the truth. Keep good company or none. Make few promises. Live up to your engagements. Keep your own secrets, if you have any. When you speak to a person, look him in the face. Good company and good conversation are the very sinews of virtue. Good character is above all things else. Never listen to loose or idle conversation. You had better be poisoned in your blood than in your principles. Your character cannot be essentially injured except by your own acts. If any one speaks evil of you, let your life be so virtuous that none will believe him. Drink no intoxicating liquors. Ever live, misfortune excepted, within your income. When you retire to bed, think over what you have done during the day. Never speak lightly of religion. Make no haste to be rich, if you would prosper. Small and steady gains give competency with tranquility of mind. Never play at any game of chance. Owe no man anything.

Varieties.

Character is a perfectly educated will.

Education is the chief defense of nations.

We should be honorable, even to our enemies.

No mortal can be esteemed happy till the end of life.

Boston is largely engaged in shipping butter to Europe.

Summer travellers consider "air lines" the most comfortable.

Moody and Sankey are to labor in Baltimore during September.

Chappaqua, Horace Greeley's old homestead, is again offered for sale.

About 550 workmen are now employed on the new capitol at Albany.

A farmer, near Reinholdsville, Pa., has set over a million of tobacco plants.

He that does good for God's sake seeks neither praise nor reward, though sure of both.

With a clear eye and an upright heart, resist every temptation and every wrong.

Whatever beauty may be, it has for its basis order, and for its essence, unity.

Japan is making rapid strides. The streets of Tokio and Osaka are now lighted with gas.

If the world did but know the worth of good men, they would hedge them about with pearls.

To tell is not sufficient; to show is of great advantage; but to train is the grand secret of success.

A proper secrecy is the only mystery of able men; mystery is the only secrecy of weak and cunning ones.

Our thoughts are epochs in our lives; all else is but a journal of the winds that blow while we are here.

There are few wild beasts more to be dreaded than a communicative man with nothing to communicate.

Worcester, Mass., is about starting its first co-operative building and loan association.

The keeping or raising of pigeons within the city limits is prohibited in Galveston, Texas.

Proposals were opened in Baltimore on Friday week for the construction of a new \$140,000 ice boat.

A New York paper announces that there are 1300 saloons doing business in that city without a license.

The St. John's press is rising Phoenix-like—Boston type foundries have already forwarded the material.

Mayor Schroeder proposes to buy up all the fireworks in Brooklyn and have them exploded on waste land.

Thousands of men are at work on the Paris Exposition buildings, which now begin to assume form and shape.

A German club, "The Central," has been formed in Cincinnati, and a magnificent new club house is talked of.

Men are guided less by conscience than by glory, and yet the shortest way to glory is to be guided by conscience.

That only can with propriety be styled refinement which, by strengthening the intellect, purifies the manners.

The wise men of old have sent most of their morality down the stream of time in the light skill of apothegm or epigram.

Some goodness is like the glow worm in this, that it shines most when no eyes, except those of heaven are upon it.

Human life is a gloomy chamber, in which the images of the other world shine the brighter the deeper it is darkened.

If the eagle's head on one of those confusing coins points to the left it's a quarter; if to the left, a twenty cent piece.

The Pennsylvania Teachers' Association meets at Erie on the 7th of August. The session will last three days.

James Williams, a day laborer in Shrewsbury, Vt., is said to have received a bequest of \$1,000,000 from a relative in England.

A set of thieves in Mexico had dogs trained to steal handkerchiefs in the Cathedral and other churches, from the kneeling worshippers.

All of the original New York Bohemian Club are dead except two, and the survivors are not much over forty. Bohemianism is not healthy.

Atlanta (Ga.) is improving her water works, and will thus add two million of gallons of additional water per day to her present supply.

One of the attendants in the British Museum was recently frightened into convulsions because he thought an Egyptian mummy, four thousand years old, spoke to him.

The Lancaster City School Board would not elect a Superintendent of Public Schools, but resolved that the office of City Superintendent is inexpedient and unnecessary.

The Middletown Transcript.

EDWARD REYNOLDS, Editor.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1877.

THE EASTERN WAR.—No very important events appear to have recently transpired in the Russo-Turkish war. The dispatches, as usual are conflicting, each side apparently claiming advantages and apologizing for slight defeats. The garrison at Bayazid citadel, which, according to previous telegrams, was attacked by an investing force of 30,000 Turks, is said to have been relieved by Gen. Perguhasson, who captured four guns and eighty prisoners, "completely defeating" the Turks, which, to us, seems to be a small result from the complete defeat of so large an investing force. The town of Bayazid, it is said, was destroyed. A Varna telegram states that a Turkish frigate is bombarding the town of Simferopol in the Crimea. The Russians, despite the protests of the Danubian international commission, have sunk ships laden with stores at the mouth of the Danube. Under date of July 11th, Monkhart Pasha telegraphs that the Russians have raised their camp on the East of Kars and have retreated; and that the Turks now hold its site.

BLOODSHED IN CANADA.—At the Orangemen's celebration on Tuesday, a tumult took place, originating in the old animosities between the Orangemen and the Irish Catholics. One catholic was bayoneted by another. An attack was made upon women; their defender was shot, and three men and one woman were wounded. Parades of this kind in any country should be discouraged.

MR. HAYES is quoted as saying that the evidence taken before Dudley Field's committee last winter failed to show that the members of the returning board had any knowledge of the alterations made in the return from Vernon parish. It is pretty difficult to believe that even Mr. Hayes would thus deliberately fly in the face of recent history, for the most that the most ardent of his supporters claim is that the commission had no right to go behind the returns, and that its decision to that effect was irrevocable. Mr. Hayes is confessedly a fraud, but we did not suppose he was a blind ignoramus.

A REPORT comes from Washington that the cabinet has virtually decided to recognize Diaz as President of the Mexican Republic, and that in return for this favor that usurper has agreed to settle the disputed Mexican claims and put a stop to the border raids. We are at a loss to understand what connection the one has with the other and where Mr. Hayes gets his authority to drive a bargain with the usurper in favor of bogus mining claimants. If Diaz is the lawful ruler of Mexico he should be recognized; if not, any sort of compromise with him can only bring shame and humiliation to the American government.

SENATOR HILL gets back on Blaine and Chamberlain by saying that their speeches simply indicate "that the politicians who desire to keep alive sectional passions and antagonisms for their own personal advantage will make war on the administration." But though this is the truth, it is not all the truth. It is not simply selfishness which is the mainspring of their opposition, but a morbid hate of everything that is good and honest and pure in politics. If Blaine knew to-day that his hostility to the South would inevitably cost him his place in the Senate, he would none the less fly his venomous shafts of prejudice and scorn. He is the best later America has ever produced.

The talk about Hayes voluntarily stepping "down and out," is sheer nonsense. He knows he has a good thing, though got in a bad way, and he will hold on to it. He will not abdicate as long as he can draw \$50,000 a year, and "found." Hayes is not that kind of a man.

Hugh Blair, a Protestant, and his wife Margaret, a Catholic, had a quarrel in New York, last Sunday night, about their religion, during which Hugh stabbed his wife with a pen-knife, inflicting a wound which the surgeons say will prove fatal. Hugh has been arrested.

The centennial anniversary of the battle of Hubbardston, the only Revolutionary engagement fought in Vermont, was celebrated in Hubbardston on Saturday. There was a military parade, and several orators discoursed to four thousand people.

It is now denied that the Papal zouaves hoisted the Papal flag on an excursion steamer from Ottawa to Montreal on the 4th of July. It is said the hoisting was done by one of the steamer's crew by order of the pilot of the vessel.

The Presbytery of Newark, N. J., have adopted resolutions requesting Rev. Mr. See to resign his pastorate and cease preaching the peculiar doctrine of direct communication with God and christian perfection, and discontinue the holiness meetings.

The Union Presbyterian prayer meeting at Philadelphia sent greetings last Sunday by cable to the Pan Presbyterian Convention, and invited it to hold its next meeting in Philadelphia. The reply came Friday that Philadelphia was unanimously appointed for the next meeting, and Isaiah, v. 19, referred to.

THE PEACH QUESTION.

Important Letters on Peach Transportation.

The following letter from the Peach Growers' Committee, was sent to President Hinkley, of the P. W. & B. R. R., on the 22d ult.:

To President Isaac Hinkley and Directors P. W. & B. R. R.:
Gentlemen: We address you on the yearly topic of peach freights in this manner, as being a fuller, stronger and more deliberate form of communication.

First—We ask you to give for your road and to favor to other roads a reduction in freight in accordance with the financial shrinkage of all business. Your transportation charge from the same point on peaches is over 400 per cent. more than on corn. The business of carrying peaches to New York is probably 1,000 per cent. greater from this peninsula than the carrying of corn is. Will you not do something to change somewhat this apparently inverted order?

Second—We ask that no discriminatory tariffs in favor of any route or routes be laid, but rather that no artificial measures be undertaken attempting to influence prices, but that you leave to the markets and the grower unrestricted liberty to settle the supply. Further, we specially request that you and our old patrons, the consumers in Philadelphia and New York city and tributaries, shall have the advantage of any reduction in expenses to be made, as well as the new and unreliable consumer of the West.

Third—We ask in addition to a reasonable reduction in freight to all points, which the times demand, that if your company take advantage of the great economy to you, in doing away with the chartered car, that the grower shall receive a fair share of the 40 per cent. (which you are reported as claiming) of the new over the old and very remunerative system, especially as the experiment is made against the prejudice and at the risk of the grower.

Fourth—We deny the right of the transporter to inaugurate any measures tending to coerce the grower, commission merchant and consumer, as to the manner in which they shall carry on their own private business, either as to the giving the basket at sale of the fruit, or in any other way. We have always had the right for the return of supplies in our chartered cars and undoubtedly paid for it, and your company cannot reasonably insist upon no return freight, as you have always claimed, that their comparative absence was the cause of the apparent high charge for the carriage of fruits.

Fifth—We understand your proposition to be: that the rates of freight be reduced to all west of Pittsburgh points 30 per cent., and that the rate to New York and beyond be not reduced, but changed, perhaps raised, your reasons being: that to reduce the freight to New York would be no advantage to the grower, as the market will be overloaded with the present crop, and the reduction going West, by offering favorable inducements, will be the "cloud by day" to attract the attention of the grower and generally conduce to his benefit. For the New York shipper it is better to have high rates, for the Western shipper low rates. It cannot be possible that both theories can be correct, assuming a fair degree of intelligence in the grower to direct shipments. We must repudiate such a paternal governing theory and practice. If you undertake thoroughly to regulate the market your schedule must undergo frequent and violent changes, and clearly involve disaster to our business. We ask you not to know unfairly either places or persons. Let the rule be, charges according to difficulty and distance. Your officials argue that the peach growers, fostered by the low charges of the company, have overplanted, and thereby brought the interest and themselves to the present impoverished condition, and advise the taking up of half the stock. We believe that your charges are not so low, by a great deal, as you can afford, and we also believe that every peach to be picked this year would bring paying prices for the great financial revulsion, a cause for which we are not responsible. The greater portion of us have not been clamorous in season and out of season for reduction of rates, but have considered that your charges were not strictly for services rendered, but rather a partition of the profits between a peach raiser and peach producer. If you could reduce, when fruit cleared from \$1 to \$2 per basket, picking and cultivating not included, and when railroad expenses were much increased by the inflation of the times, how much should charges be lessened, the tidal ebb in railroad expenses having arrived, when fruit clears, under the same circumstances, from fifteen to fifty cents and then a great proportion kept at home. We ask you to consider favorably our appeal for a reduction of our expenses. It cannot be your intention to injure this branch of our occupation. It is a legitimate one and contributes much to the general welfare, and unless unweighed by a just concession in freight, the next extreme will be to reduce the number of our trees too largely, again to be followed by too great planting. A moderate reduction now on your part may obviate this and that smoothness and reliability may be produced which either too great or too little profits are so hurtful to. We have passed through our strawberry shipments, resulting in a loss to the growers. The market obstinately refused to take more than one-half as many as heretofore and at lower prices. The deplorable depression in business affairs is most undoubtedly the cause and morally demands a recession from even moderate profits on your part and a benevolent and universally mutual consideration.

Our raspberries are now succeeding. Anticipations cannot help but be unfavorable. Your schedule as to fruit will perhaps be preserved. To our peach interests again we respectfully, kindly and firmly solicit reconsideration on your part of a portion of the imposts upon them.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24, 1877.
To Committee of Peach Growers.
Gentlemen: Your letter of the 22d ult., addressed to the President and Directors of this Company, was received by me on my return from the North, on the 29th ult. It shall be laid before the Board at their next meeting, but inasmuch as there can be no meeting before the 25th instant, it seems to me but courteous to tell you my reasons for supposing that the

Board will not order any change in the peach tariff last established, but, in my opinion, based upon as low rates as the railroad companies can afford.

I will refer, if you please, to the several clauses of your letter of the 22d ult., as numbered by you.

First—You are, I think, in error in stating that peach rates from Middletown to Jersey City are over 400 per cent. in excess of corn rates between the same stations. Our Master of Transportation reports that a car load of peaches \$80, and a car load of corn \$20. There were there no other circumstances considered, would show that instead of the peach rate being more than four times the corn rate, it is only two and nine-tenths as much. But the car that carries the corn can take a return freight, while the peach car must be returned empty. A return freight in the corn car, even if it be of fourth-class, would pay \$40, and thus the corn car run at slow speed at convenience of the railroad companies would earn \$68 for the round trip, Middletown to Jersey City, and an equal distance on return, or only \$12 less than the peach car for the round trip.

But it must also be taken into account that many causes are at work to render the peach traffic much more costly than the corn traffic. (Consider some of these.) As compared it will be patent to any man of judgment that the higher speed of peach trains, the costlier construction of peach cars, their shelf furniture, extra doors and ventilators, the fact that the trains must be run with extreme care and regularity, (so much so that we make passenger trains yield precedence to peach trains) and many other sources of expense make it essential to charge comparatively high rates for fruit transportation. And yet our charge for a peach car from Middletown to Jersey City and back is but \$80, while if loaded each way with first-class freight, (16,000 pounds) our charge is \$128. It is only necessary to examine the published peach tariffs on the line between Delaware and New York to see that the rate per basket (say from Seaford to a standard) has been reduced to less than one-half of what it was in 1866.

To be sure the basket is now somewhat smaller than it then was, but the rate per car-load is little if any more than half of what it was in 1866. Second—In respect to rates to distant points I must refer you to the trunk lines, which perform most of the service. When the P. W. & B. Railroad Company, with a short haul assigned to private (with a terminal) with the trunk lines, we hardly expected that even by implication we should be blamed, because those trunk lines, looking to their long run to points west of the Ohio river, fix their rates at a lower figure per ton mile than the lines between Delaware and New York have fixed.

Third—You seem to be under the impression that the plan substituted for the charter car system will work with the trunk lines, and that the number of cars employed in peach business will be reduced. The evils of the charter system were never fully developed before 1875, when many of our cars were run but one trip during the season. Fourth—Rest assured that no thought of "coercion" was for a moment entertained by the railroad companies in respect to peach grower, commission merchant, or consumer, as you seem to think. We simply try to make it for the interest of all parties to let the basket go with the fruit. If the inducement offered by us be not enough, I think I shall favor offering more another year. The explanation given by railroad men to the committee of peach growers upon this point, when at this office, was, I think, satisfactory to them.

Fifth—I think what I have written about in clause No. 5 renders comment on most of No. 5 superfluous. But I must regret that you believe that our charges are too high. Those prices have been reduced one-half within a few years. On account of low charges, or some other reason unknown to me, the railroad service has been increased from less than 1,600 car loads in 1864 to more than 9,000 car loads in 1875. And under these circumstances you will not, I think, cavil at my own belief that the railroad companies have done all that should have been expected of them in promoting the interests of the grower. Very respectfully, yours, ISAAC HINKLEY, President.

Full Text of the Growers' Second Letter.
To Isaac Hinkley, Esq., President P. W. & B. R. R.—Sir: Your favor of the 22d instant, in reply to open letter adopted in convention June 22d, was duly received. The expression and apparent tone is courteous and considerate, but we, as a little desperate, think your reply evasive of our points, and not serious enough in weight of reason, under the present unprecedented trying circumstances. To preserve perspicuity we will follow your and our division of the subject. In response to our appeal for a reduction of freight rates, in accordance with the "times."

You make an argument about corn rates which you compare with peach rates arbitrarily by car loads. Sir, the Almighty has created a standard, and none but a few miserable Delaware peach growers will question the authority as not being higher than a railroad president, which is in universal use, and we think it disingenuous for you to ignore it. English speaking people call it "gravity."

Doubtless, had your "Master of Transportation" been communicative, he could have informed you that a car load of corn is 24,000 lbs., while you impose upon us a restriction for fruit of 16,000 lbs., and for no good or sufficient reason we believe but that there are more than \$85 to the railroad that way. So your rate on corn is to New York 11¢ cents per hundred. On peaches \$85 per car, 58¢ cents. Say in round numbers 500 per cent. greater. We insist upon making the calculation \$85 per car, as your proposed rate of one cent for return of empties is

a full equivalent. Your road is laid from Delaware to New York, upon almost a natural bed. Its cost of construction was perhaps not one-half that of your "reduced rates" Western lines. You have not a grade worthy the name of one yard when you turn a wheel. "Enumerate" that one of your locomotives in freight moving power, practically, is equal to two used on the Baltimore & Ohio. Can you not "enumerate" these as your advantages? You use the ordinary corn car for peaches, not near so good as freight cars, fitted with air brakes and with a maximum capacity of 34,000 pounds, in use by the cheap lines.

Your ventilators, doors and shelving are all that you can justly claim as chargeable strictly to the peach and berry trade. As to hauling corn at the convenience of the railroad, we assert that if you had as much corn to transport as you have peaches, it could not be done so conveniently or it would pile up at this end. Do not complain that a big business is not so convenient as a little one.

2. You are not in accord with your record as given by our committee, nor with your brother officials, nor with your subordinates, if you mean to imply that the discriminations in freight were not intended as a patent-adjusting device to regulate prices. (Consider our Western advisers we think the reduction a small "tub to the peach growing whale.") Do not stultify the grower by theorizing that he intends to run his peaches blind into the New York market whatever the prices may be there and elsewhere. You are not our guardian and we have never owed you one cent for freights. Cease your assumed protectiveness.

3. You are reported by a photographer as claiming 40 per cent. saving of the new over the old plan of chartered cars. It is unfair to argue the *slant* about the exact amount, when our appeal is for a division of whatever may be the saving of an experiment at our risk, which breaks up long established usage.

4. You disclaim any intention to "coerce" our representatives and your committee to the contrary. You speak of perhaps offering more "inducements" another year. Shade of Motley, heard you ever a word more misapplied? Does it not afford a fit parallel to the sardonic Duke of Alba persuading your pet Dutchmen by fire and sword to become good Catholics. The rate as per *ukase* (Ide letter) to Boston is an advance of eleven dollars per car. Your inducements next year may do you \$20, and so persuade us to make it \$20, and so persuade us to make it \$20, and so persuade us to make it \$20.

5. We will pass as you do. To conclude we present the following list of grievances for redress: You discriminate against your natural customers, the grower of the inland peninsula, by giving lower and special rates to dwellers upon the water courses; also by making rates disproportionate in every sense to distance of transportation. You permit (as we hold you to the responsibility of a dictatorship) debauching our peaches where you please) discriminations in favor of water-carried peaches from Philadelphia to interior points, allowing the speculator nearly 40 per cent. advantage over your grower.

You have put the principal part of your Delaware State tax upon the grower. You have made him pay your lawyer fees and legal expenses in defending your company against the State suit decided in the Supreme Court in 1873. You have put upon him the costs of the suit, and damages rendered against you, for a violation of your obligation as a common carrier, decided against you at Dover, in 1868. At a time when you crush all opposition to a reduction of your expenses, you charge us at least equal rates for less service, and a positive advance over old rates to some distant points. Do you expect men to be inactive under all such circumstances? A living is to be eked out. Notes, mortgages and mortgages foreclosed. Sir, if there is such a thing as a "Constitutional" destructive law possible, for the curbing of railroads, and the Supreme Court has so said, the course of your company is not a little suggestive to men so imposed upon as we.

Com. F. H. Rales Peach Growers.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 11, 1877.
Vastly different will be Mr. Hayes' reception at the South on his coming trip, from that given him in the New England States. The people of the Southern States know that the expected course of the Administration has conferred great benefits upon them, and they will welcome suitably the man at the head of the administration. But there will not be, in the popular reception, unless all voices are false, the slightest sign of political endorsement. The position of Mr. Hayes as President, acquired as it was, will detract from rather than increase the hearty welcome to be given to a public benefactor.

Events at New Orleans, by the way, may prevent the extension of the trip to that city. It would not be a pleasant thing for Mr. Hayes to be in that city, while Wells and Anderson were being tried for the frauds that gave him the Presidential office. If they should be convicted, as they doubtless will be if justice does not fail in the land, and to save themselves from the penitentiary, should make full confession, what would be the feeling of Stanley Matthews and Secretary Sherman, who will probably be of the Presidential party when they read in the New Orleans papers the details of the confession—the tricks they suggested, the immunity they promised, the frauds they winked at? On the whole, unless the trials can be put off the Southern excursion had better be curtailed. Partial assurances are given that Mr. Tilden and his immediate friends had nothing to do with the indictment of Wells, Anderson and the rest, but it is no where denied that a knowledge of what was to be done kept him from going abroad even after their tickets were purchased and his other preparations are made. The consequences of the indictment and trial can only be guessed at. Whether, as intimated above, these scoundrels will secure clemency by confession or suffer punishment in silence, is not certain, but it is certain that the trials will afford an opportunity of putting on record the enormous mass of evidence of fraud which the Electoral Commission refused—8 to 7—to receive.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, a reliable and well-informed paper, and not indisposed to deal kindly with Hayes, says this morning that the prosecutions will go on to the end; that the colored members of the Board will probably be used as States evidence, and that it is expected evidence will be produced which will have the effect of driving Mr. Hayes from the White House through his sense of right and justice, even though the law cannot deprive him of the office.

There is, beyond question, dissatisfaction in the Cabinet on the subject of Hayes' order that no Federal officer should enter into the work of managing caucuses or conventions, or running the party machine in any way. Mr. Hayes is precluded, not less by his own assertions than by the manner of his first elevation, from ever again being a candidate for President, but several members of the Cabinet are ambitious and they don't like the order. They see it in the ruin of the Republican party. The effect in some of the Western States is much dreaded by those who wish to keep the party majorities up. Said the President the other day to Gov. Young, of Ohio, "Governor, what do you think of my Southern policy?" Said the Governor, "Damn your Southern policy, what I want to know about is your Northern policy." It is said that all the Government officials retire from State committees in the Northern States, and those who expect office from Hayes refuse to serve on State committees, every such committee in the North will fall into the hands of opposers of the administration. The President is understood to be determined to enforce the order.

THE STEAMER "ARIEL"
Leaves Arch Street Wharf, Philadelphia, for Bombay Hook and Collins' Beach, Daily (Sundays included), at 8 15 A. M., arriving at Collins' Beach about 11 45, and Bombay Hook at Noon.
Up Trip from Bombay Hook at 2 30 P. M., and from Collins' Beach at 3 P. M., arriving in the city about 7 30 P. M.
Port Penn—The Ariel lands at Port Penn only on week days. Up, about 3 45 P. M.; Down, about 11 A. M.
Excursion Tickets by "Ariel" good until used either landing, for 75 cents.
Freight of a light character, fruit, etc., but no cattle or stock carried on the Ariel.
Particular attractions offered this year at Bombay Hook and Collins' Beach for those wishing to visit the Bay Shore.
At Bombay Hook a large pavilion has been erected immediately over the water, capable of accommodating a large number of people. A number of bath-houses have been built adjoining the railroad wharf, Bathing Suits and Boats to hire, Music, Billiards, Swings, Shuffle-Boards, Coquet, &c.
Visitors this year will find Bombay Hook one of the most pleasant places on the bay, the amusements above, being all on the Railroad company's premises, and under careful and gentlemanly management.
Persons wishing to go to the city by water will find the "Ariel" improved in many respects over last year. The dining-room made light and cool. And even better meals than heretofore, bread being furnished by the famous Vienna Bakery. Officers cooked by steam, and sandwiches for those not wishing to pay for a full meal. The officers and crew handsomely uniformed, and carefully drilled against accidents of all kinds. The "Ariel" Quartette will furnish music each trip.

THE STEAMER "CITY OF BRIDGETON"
Will run between Collins' Beach and Philadelphia, during July, as follows:
About 3 30 P. M. 2d wharf, above Race, UP.
Monday, July 23d Tuesday, July 30d
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Saturday, 10th Sunday, 11th
Stock and Freight of all kinds taken on the "Bridgeton."
Fares from either Landing, by either boat, to Philadelphia, 50 cents. July 14-17

TRUSTEES' SALE OF A VALUABLE FARM.
By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Cecil county, sitting in equity, the undersigned, as Trustees, will sell at Public Sale, at the Court House door, in Elkton, on

Tuesday, 31st day of July, next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., all that valuable Farm and Tract of Land, situated in Sassafras Neck, Cecil county, Md., lying on the road leading from the Catholic Church to Cecilton, now occupied by John W. Leach, containing

350 Acres, 3 Roads and 2 Perches, BE THE SAME MORE OR LESS.
The improvements consist of a good DWELING HOUSE, good Stabling, Granary and other outbuildings. The land is in good cultivation, with fences in good order. There is a PEACH ORCHARD, in bearing, on the place. The farm is near landings, where grain and lime may be shipped, being about two miles from Bohemia Ferry, churches, schools and stores are within convenient distance of the place.
THE TERMS OF SALE, prescribed by the decree, require one-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, and the balance in two equal installments, one and two years from the day of sale, and to be secured by the notes or bonds of the purchasers, with a surety or sureties to be approved by the Trustees.

G. W. CRUICKSHANK, HENRY B. WIRT, Trustees.
July 14-18

Thursday, July 19, '77 A SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAIN Will be run to Ocean City
At the following time and very low rates of fare:

Leave.	Time.	Fare R. T.	Children under 12.
Wilmington...	5:15 A.M.	\$3.00	\$2.00
New Castle...	5:30 "	2.85	1.90
Kirkwood...	5:48 "	2.70	1.85
Middletown...	6:08 "	2.50	1.80
Townsend...	6:15 "	2.40	1.75
Clayton...	6:25 "	2.60	1.65
Dover...	6:35 "	2.50	1.60
Wilmington...	6:55 "	2.25	1.45
Felton...	7:10 "	2.20	1.40
Harrington...	7:25 "	2.00	1.30
Farmington...	7:40 "	1.95	1.30
Bridgeville...	7:50 "	1.85	1.25
Seaford...	8:10 "	1.75	1.20
Laurel...	8:25 "	1.50	1.00
Delmar...	8:35 "	1.25	.85
Salisbury...	8:45 "	1.00	.75

Returning leave Ocean City at 5 00 P. M., arriving at Wilmington, 10 30 P. M. Seven hours at the Sea-Shore. A First-Class Band in attendance. Should any person living at Stations on the Delaware Division other than those named desire to participate in the Excursion, tickets will be sold and the train stopped at such Stations.

Ocean City possesses the finest beach on the coast for sun-bathing, while the waters of the Sinepuxton Bay afford Extensive and Safe Boating. Boats for Sailing or Rowing always at hand.
A new and commodious Excursion House has been opened for the accommodation of excursionists.
H. F. KENNY, Geo. A. DABNEY, F. N. MILLS, J. B. T. A. O. A. D. D. Philadelphia, Wilmington & Balt. Division.

M. L. HARDCASTLE.
NEW STORE ON Lockwood's Corner.

I have just opened an entire new stock of goods. I shall constantly keep on hand a full assortment in every line of the business. I shall sell strictly FOR CASH at the very lowest prices. I shall endeavor to please my customers in their dealings with me. I shall take pleasure in showing my goods on all occasions for which I make no charge. The public need not fear to come and examine my stock of goods on account of the trouble it may make. I shall use the simple rules of business I cordially invite the public to give me a call at their earliest convenience. Very respectfully,
M. L. HARDCASTLE, Middletown, Del.

NOTICE.
The undersigned having taken a Boarding Tent at Blackbird Camp, respectfully solicits the patronage of their friends and the public. Terms moderate.
July 14-21 LYMAN A. SATERFIELD.
\$552 87 P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

New Advertisements.

Steamboat Notice!

Collins' Beach, Bombay Hook, Port Penn and Philadelphia.

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350 Acres, 3 Roads and 2 Perches, BE THE SAME MORE OR LESS.
The improvements consist of a good DWELING HOUSE, good Stabling, Granary and other outbuildings. The land is in good cultivation, with fences in good order. There is a PEACH ORCHARD, in bearing, on the place. The farm is near landings, where grain and lime may be shipped, being about two miles from Bohemia Ferry, churches, schools and stores are within convenient distance of the place.
THE TERMS OF SALE, prescribed by the decree, require one-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, and the balance in two equal installments, one and two years from the day of sale, and to be secured by the notes or bonds of the purchasers, with a surety or sureties to be approved by the Trustees.

G. W. CRUICKSHANK, HENRY B. WIRT, Trustees.
July 14-18

Thursday, July 19, '77 A SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAIN Will be run to Ocean City
At the following time and very low rates of fare:

Leave.	Time.	Fare R. T.	Children under 12.
Wilmington...	5:15 A.M.	\$3.00	\$2.00
New Castle...	5:30 "	2.85	1.90
Kirkwood...	5:48 "	2.70	1.85
Middletown...	6:08 "	2.50	1.80
Townsend...	6:15 "	2.40	1.75
Clayton...	6:25 "	2.60	1.65
Dover...	6:35 "	2.50	1.60
Wilmington...	6:55 "	2.25	1.45
Felton...	7:10 "	2.20	1.40
Harrington...	7:25 "	2.00	1.30
Farmington...	7:40 "	1.95	1.30
Bridgeville...	7:50 "	1.85	1.25
Seaford...	8:10 "	1.75	1.20
Laurel...	8:25 "	1.50	1.00
Delmar...	8:35 "	1.25	.85
Salisbury...	8:45 "	1.00	.75

Returning leave Ocean City at 5 00 P. M., arriving at Wilmington, 10 30 P. M. Seven hours at the Sea-Shore. A First-Class Band in attendance. Should any person living at Stations on the Delaware Division other than those named desire to participate in the Excursion, tickets will be sold and the train stopped at such Stations.

Ocean City possesses the finest beach on the coast for sun-bathing, while the waters of the Sinepuxton Bay afford Extensive and Safe Boating. Boats for Sailing or Rowing always at hand.
A new and commodious Excursion House has been opened for the accommodation of excursionists.
H. F. KENNY, Geo. A. DABNEY, F. N. MILLS, J. B. T. A. O. A. D. D. Philadelphia, Wilmington & Balt. Division.

M. L. HARDCASTLE.
NEW STORE ON Lockwood's Corner.

I have just opened an entire new stock of goods. I shall constantly keep on hand a full assortment in every line of the business. I shall sell strictly FOR CASH at the very lowest prices. I shall endeavor to please my customers in their dealings with me. I shall take pleasure in showing my goods on all occasions for which I make no charge. The public need not fear to come and examine my stock of goods on account of the trouble it may make. I shall use the simple rules of business I cordially invite the public to give me a call at their earliest convenience. Very respectfully,
M. L. HARDCASTLE, Middletown, Del.

NOTICE.
The undersigned having taken a Boarding Tent at Blackbird Camp, respectfully solicits the patronage of their friends and the public. Terms moderate.
July 14-21 LYMAN A. SATERFIELD.
\$552 87 P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

New Advertisements.

CLOTHING!

WE NOW HAVE ON OUR SECOND FLOOR

THE LARGEST STOCK OF CLOTHING,

Agricultural.

PLASTER OR GYPSUM.—There seems to be some difference of opinion among farmers as to the benefits of plaster on growing crops; as well as to the reason and manner of benefit.

Without attempting to state specifically how this article increases the growth of plants, we can state, from many years' experience, on different lands and crops, that it does great good.

Our experience was in this manner: We have sprinkled it on the hills in alternate rows, of both corn and potatoes, when they were well up, to the extent of a large handful to the hill, and in a single week there would be a marked and perceptible increase of the thriftness and size of those rows which received the plaster above those which did not receive it; another application in a fortnight made a material increase in the yield of grain and of fodder, and of potatoes.

Also, we sowed alternate strips of the wheat fields, in the fall and again in the spring, with the same favorable results from the use of the plaster; then on spring wheat we often made the same experiment with the same beneficial effects; so plain that any observer could see where the plaster was sown and where not.

The same experiments on clover and timothy; and these experiments were more certain and satisfactory than in cases where the plaster was applied to different fields.

We have used it on sandy land, on clay land, and on western prairie land; and in all of them getting much more benefit than the cost; on rich land and on poor land.

These are the hard, positive facts, whatever may be the manner of the effect, or how.—*Maryland Farmer.*

HAVE THEY COME TO STAY?—The impression seems to exist in many quarters that the potato beetle will be only a temporary nuisance to the farmer, and that, as it is impelled onward in its eastward course, it soon abandons the territory once conquered. We noted the other day that one of our well-informed contemporaries had given expression to this idea; and to get some facts on the subject we addressed a note to our old friend, S. S. Grubb, of Wisconsin, who responds to our inquiry thus:—

"The advance guard of the Colorado Beetles entered Wisconsin about twelve years ago. This week I found three inside of a tin ring, 1½ inches in diameter, the same having been placed around the base of a small tomato plant to protect it from cut-worms. In certain localities two applications of paris green are necessary to protect a potato patch, and almost daily hard picking to prevent the destruction of egg plants.—This being the condition of affairs in Wisconsin, after the lapse of twelve years, it is but reasonable for me to conclude that the writer of the article you forwarded will turn out to be a false prophet, unless the section of country in which he resides is blessed with myriads of destructive parasites, or a miraculously unfavorable soil and climate for the beetle."

In addition to the above testimony from Wisconsin, we have similar information from Mr. George Jackson, of Beech Grove Stock Farm, near Indianapolis, Ind. Mr. Jackson writes us that the beetles are as numerous there as they have been for several years past. It is an every-day thing in passing along the road to see potato growers, with all the force at command, men, women, and children, in the potato patch, picking off the old bugs. As soon as the hatching of the eggs begins, the fight is continued with paris green and antiseptic lime, which of course proves an effectual remedy.—*Home Journal.*

AN UNWELCOME FOREIGNER.—When the authorities of Philadelphia, a few years ago, introduced the English house sparrow into the parks of the city, they committed one of the greatest follies that it was possible for men to commit, for this bird is destined to be a fearful curse to the American farmer. When the proposition to bring it here was first broached, Thomas Meehan sounded the alarm and warned the public against the proposed step, giving abundant reasons why it should not be introduced into this country. This bird has been an outlaw in England for years; the farmers are compelled to make incessant war upon it, offering a price per head for its destruction; and we are told that at certain seasons they have to employ boys to watch their grain fields and scare the sparrow away. It is especially injurious to wheat and rye, for with its bill it squeezes the soft grains entirely out of the heads, leaving for the farmer nothing but the dry chaff; and it is also very destructive to the blossoms of raspberries, currants and other small fruit. Such being the state of affairs in England, we can but view with exceeding alarm the spread of the pest in this country. Already it is found in communities quite remote from Philadelphia, and it is multiplying with great rapidity.

There is an idea afloat in the minds of the American people that this country, while it is the "land of the free," it is also the "home of the oppressed of all nations;" but this notion ought not to lead us to adopt this feathered outlaw of England and provide him a home and welcome among us. We are unconsciously harboring a robber that is sure to entail upon us great loss, and the sooner the farmer sets his boys to work with arrow and shot-gun, the better it will be for us.—*Home Journal.*

Anecdotes.

SOMETHING IN THE BED.—Judge Pitman has a habit of slipping his watch under his pillow when he goes to bed. The other night somehow it slipped down, and as the Judge was restless, it gradually worked its way downward toward the foot of the bed. After a bit, while he was lying awake, his foot touched it, and as it felt very cold, he was surprised and scared, and jumping from his bed, he said:

"By gracious, Maria! there's a toad or a snake or something under the covers. I touched it with my foot."

Mrs. Pitman gave a loud scream, and was out on the floor in an instant.

"Now, don't go hollering and waking up the neighbors," said the Judge.

"You go and get the broom or something, and we will fix this mighty quick."

Mrs. Pitman got the broom and gave it to the judge, with the remark that she felt as if snakes were creeping all up and down her legs and back.

"O, nonsense, Maria! Now you turn down the covers slowly, while I hold the broom and bang it. Put a bucket of water alongside the bed, too, so's we can shove it in and drown it."

Mrs. Pitman fixed the bucket and gently removed the covers. The Judge held the broom uplifted and, as soon as the black rib of the watch was revealed, he cracked away three or four times with his broom. Then he pushed the thing off into a bucket.

"Then they took the bucket to the light to investigate the matter. When the Judge saw what it was he said:

"I might have known that! Just like you woman, go to sneezing and making a fuss about nothing! Who's going to pay me for that watch? It's utterly ruined."

"It was you made the fuss, not me," said Mrs. Pitman. "You needn't try to put the blame off on me."

"O, hush up and go to bed! I'm tired of hearing you blather. Pears to me you can't keep your tongue still a minute. Blame me if I ain't going to get a divorce and emigrate!"

And the Judge turned in and growled at Maria until she fell asleep.

The boy who wrote the composition "A Toad," has been at it again. This time it tells about the rabbit—"Rabbits are generally about the size of a cat. They ain't so useful to catch rats as a cat, but they will pull the bark off a grape vine awful quick. I had a rabbit once, and he gnawed the bark off my grandfather's pear tree, and he got mad and kicked the stuffin' out of him and I skinned him. Rabbits' ears is long, so you can pick 'em up easy. A rabbit once has red eyes, but if a girl had red eyes she'd look bad, you bat. Me and another boy done up some hoss-radish in a cabbage leaf and gave it to Mr. Hackett's rabbit to eat, and he jumped over a clothes-line and ran into the kitchen and upset a bucket of syrup all over his hair; and he was a sick looking rabbit, and don't you forget it. I'd rather be a dog than a rabbit."

INCOMPREHENSIBLE.—They were sitting on the front porch, enjoying the evening air, and gazing at the canopy of heaven, thickly studded with glittering stars. "How incomprehensible," exclaimed Mr. Posonby, "is the vastness of nature! Glittering orb of the myriads we now behold is a sun more glorious than our own, and their centers in their turn revolve around other centers still more magnificent. How wonderful are the eternal laws which hold this universe of worlds in their unchanging orbits, and—" "Yes," said Mrs. Posonby, "and the men didn't bring us half enough of ice to day, and I'm just certain that salt beef will spoil before morning. Did you order those mackerel?"

JOHNNY BULL AND GEN. GRANT.—"Please make yourself quite at home, General," observed the British aristocrat to Gen. Grant. "Put your legs right upon the table and spit bon on the floor, just as you do in Hameria. Never mind the carpet. Hand by all means whittle the chair with your jack-knife. Hi know you must feel like it—you all whittle your furniture in Hameria. I'm sorry hi 'aven't a cocktail or a corpse-reverer to offer you, but we don't know 'ow to make them 'ere. Do make yourself comfortable and don't stand on ceremony!"—*Boston Traveler.*

CHEAP FOR CREDIT.—A Dutchman kept a grocery store. When Hans sold an article for cash he charged one price; and when he sold it on credit he entered a charge in his books for less than the cash price.

One of his customers asked him one day: "Hans, how is this? When you sold this cheese for cash you charged me \$5; I see you charge my friend Jime-son only \$4 for the same cheese, and take credit at that."

"Vell," said Hans, "Ven I shust pood him on der book I sharge not so mooch. Und you see, ven I neber get him I lose not so mooch by der fellah."

A gentleman discharged his coachman for overturning him in his carriage on his road home from a dinner party. The man, the next morning, craved pardon by acknowledging his fault. "I had certainly drunk too much sir," said he, "but I was not very drunk; and gentlemen, you know, sometimes get drunk." "Why," replied the master, "I don't say you were very drunk for a gentleman, but were awful drunk for a coachman; so get about your business!"

Miscellaneous.

Lumber & Hardware.
G. E. HUKILL
Successor to
J. B. FENIMORE & CO.,
Opposite the R. R. Depot,
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Lumber, Hardware, and General Building
Material, such as Doors, Shutters, Blinds,
and Mouldings, Paints, Oils, Var-nishes,
Glass and Putty, Bricks,
Building Lime, Hair, Etc.
Constantly on hand.

AYERILL CHEMICAL PAINT,
The Globe Mixed Paint.
(Ready-Mixed.)
"Blatchley's" Celebrated Cucumber Wood
Pumps, and "Grafton" Cucumber Wood
Pumps. These are the two best Cucumber
Wood Pumps in the market.
I desire particularly to call special attention
to the "Globe Mixed Paint." Nothing
"so the globe," or "under the sun," can
excel it for beauty of finish, durability and
cheapness. I guarantee it equal to any paint
that is made, and cheaper. Send for color-
card and prices, before buying elsewhere.
Feb 3-ly.

ESTABLISHED 1832.
ODESSA WAGON WORKS.
Constantly on hand a large stock of well-
seasoned material.

PLOWS,
AND
PLOW CASTINGS.
Wholesale & Retail.
HECKENDORN, MOORE, CONAWE,
WILEY, ETC.

Harrows, Cultivators, Rollers,
AND
Farming Implements Generally,
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
Sole manufacturers for this State of the
PIONEER STUMP PULLER.
Agents for Keller's Patent, "The Best"
Grain Seed & Phosphate Drill.
ALSO,
"The Best" Grain & Hay Rake.

L. V. ASPRILL & SON,
ODESSA, DELAWARE.
N. B.—Repairing done with neatness and
dispatch. feb 17-ly

PEACH GROWERS
AND ALL WHO WANT AN
Evaporator for Drying Fruit
ARE INVITED TO SEE THE TRIAL
OF THE
DELAWARE FRUIT DRYER,
AT DOVER.

On WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1877.
This dryer was invented for the purpose of
saving a part of my own crop of peaches in
1875. Thousands of baskets of fruit had
rotted in my orchard. The Smocks and Late
White peaches were ready to dry when I be-
gan, yet the peaches dried after that with a
common stone without great bars, sold for
two hundred dollars. I improved the dryer
greatly in 1876 and this year, dried more
than 100,000 peaches, and the fruit was as
good as when first dried, and it was in a
better condition for market than the fruit
dried in the common way.

My invention by the use of tubes takes the
greater part of that moisture out of the main
chamber without the passing through the
fruit, and also supplies dry heat to every five
trays continually, thus retaining the natural
color of the fruit by quick drying. When
the fruit is nearly dry it is allowed to enter a
milder heat in the finishing chamber.
The following certificates show what is
thought by those who have seen the fruit for
two years:

New York, May 9, 1877.
S. W. Hope, Esq.: We received and sold
for you, on Jan. 11th, 1877, a shipment of
evaporated (peeled) peaches, at 30 cts. per
lb., also on Feb. 25th, another shipment sold
at 33 cts. per lb. The market had declined
since the first sale, yet the last lot being
the finest, we realized still higher figures for
them. As regards the quality of your peaches,
there has been nothing in this market, that
we have seen, that were equal to them, par-
ticularly of the last year sent and demon-
strated first quality. The fruit is not only
of the best, but commands ready sale at
good prices and give universal satisfaction.
Yours Respectfully,
S. H. & E. H. FROST.

Dover, Del., May 7, 1877.
Mr. S. W. Hope: In answer to your inquiry,
"What do you think of my evaporated
fruit?" I answer that I have for two years
seen and used your evaporated peaches, and
pronounce them decidedly the finest of any I
have seen, coming out in color almost, if not
quite as light as it went into the evaporator.
R. M. JONES.

NEAR DOVER, Del., May 8, 1877.
Mr. S. W. Hope: I have visited several
of the fruit drying establishments, and can sat-
isfyingly say that your evaporated fruit far
passes any I have seen, both in color and
flavor, and fully comes up to all you claim for
it.
J. HANSON.

Dover, May 9, 1877.
Mr. S. W. Hope: The peaches and apples
dried by your fruit dryer are the prettiest I
ever saw.
J. A. SLAUGHTER.

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J. A. SLAUGHTER.

Register's Orders.

REGISTER'S ORDER.
New Castle County, April 27th, 1877.
Upon the application of SAMUEL Y. WILSON, Adm'r of the Estate of JOHN A. MOORE, late of New Castle County, dec'd, it is ordered and directed by the Register that the Administrator aforesaid, give notice of the granting of Letters of Administration upon the Estate of the deceased, with the date of granting thereof, by causing advertisements to be posted within forty days from the date of such Letters, in six of the most public places of the County of New Castle, requiring all persons having demands against the Estate to present the same or abide by an Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, and also cause the same to be inserted within the same period in the MIDDLETOWN TRANSCRIPT, a newspaper published in Middletown, and to be continued therein two months.

Given under the hand and Seal of Office of the Register aforesaid, at New Castle, in New Castle County aforesaid, the day and year above written.
S. C. BIGGS, Register.

NOTICE.
All persons having claims against the Estate of the deceased must present the same daily attested to the Administrator, on or before April 27th, 1878, or abide the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

Miscellaneous Ad's.
CARRIAGES
COX, J. M. & BRO.
REPAIRING AND
MAKING UP
CARRIAGES
FOR CASH.

**ALWAYS ON HAND
AND MADE TO ORDER
SHORT NOTICE.**

**REPAIRING AND
REPAINTING DONE AT
REASONABLE RATES.**

**RESPECTFULLY
REQUESTED THAT BE
REMEMBERED BY OUR OLD PATRONS AND
A BUSINESS COURSE OF 20 YEARS;
IT IS TO BE SUPPOSED THAT WE HAVE
INCREASED FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS.**

**AMONG OUR LARGE STOCK
MOST EVERY STYLE AND FINISH.**

**GUARANTEE ALL WORK TO BE
GOOD AS REPRESENTED, OR
GIVE YOUR MONEY BACK.**

**VERY ATTENTION GIVEN TO
EACH CUSTOMER
TRUSTING US WITH WORK.**

**SINCE ALL THE FOREGOING IS
STRICTLY TRUE, CALL IN AND
SAVE TIME AND MONEY BY BUYING.**

**MANUFACTURE GOSLIN'S Side-Spring
WAGONS, superior to any now in use.**
J. M. COX & BRO.,
Middletown, Del.
mar 31-ly

**GLENN'S
SULPHUR SOAP.**
A STERLING REMEDY FOR DISEASES AND
INJURIES OF THE SKIN; A HEALTHFUL
BEAUTIFIER OF THE COMPLEXION; A
RELIABLE MEANS OF PREVENTING AND
RELIEVING RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, AND
AN UNEQUALLED DISINFECTANT, DEODOR-
IZER AND COUNTER-IRRITANT.

Glenn's Sulphur Soap, besides eradicating itching humors, skin blemishes, eruptions of the complexion, and imparts to it gratifying cleanness and smoothness.

Sulphur Baths are celebrated for curing eruptions of the skin, blemishes, as well as Rheumatism and Gout. **Glenn's Sulphur Soap** produces the same effects at a small trifling expense. This admirable specific also cures *scabies, dandruff, burns, sprains and cuts*. It removes dandruff and prevents the hair from falling out and turning gray.

Clothing and linen used in the sick room is disinfected and diseases communicated by contact with the person, prevented by it. The Medical Fraternity sanction its use.

Prices—25 and 50 Cents per Cake; per Box (3 Cakes), 60c and \$1.20.
N. B.—Buy the large cakes and thereby economize. Sold by all Druggists.

"HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE,"
Black or Brown, 50 Cents.
C. N. CRITTENDON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av., N.Y.

Established 1850.
GILMORE & CO., Attorneys at Law,
Successors to Chipman, Hooper & Co.,
629 F Street, Washington, D. C.
American and Foreign Patents.

Patents procured in all countries. No FEE IN ADVANCE. No charge unless the patent is granted. No professional malice. No unnecessary delay. No additional fees for obtaining and conducting a rehearing. Special attention given to all references cases before the Patent Office. Extensions before Congress. Infringement suits in different States and all litigation pertaining to Inventions or Patents. SEND STAMP FOR PAMPHLET.

United States Courts and Departments.
Claims presented in the Supreme Court of the United States, Court of Claims, Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, Southern Claims Commission, and all classes of war claims before the Executive Department.

Awards of Pay and Bounty.
Officers, soldiers and sailors of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the Government, of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and send same to the undersigned, who will prepare, at close stamp, and full reply, after examination, will give you full particulars.

Pensions.
All officers, soldiers and sailors wounded, captured, or injured in the late war, however slight, can obtain a pension, many now receiving pensions are entitled to an increase. Send stamp and information will be furnished free.

United States General Land Office.
Contested Land Cases, Private Land Claims, Mining, Pre-emption and Homestead Cases, prosecuted before the General Land Office and Department of the Interior.

Old Bounty Land Warrants.
The last report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office shows 2,267,200 acres of Bounty Land Warrants outstanding. These were issued under acts of 1853 and prior acts. We pay cash for them. Send by registered letter. Where assignments are imperfect we give instructions to perfect them.

Each department of our business is conducted in a separate manner, and the charge of experienced lawyers and clerks.
By reason of error or fraud many attorneys are suspended from practice before the Executive and other offices each year. Claimants, whose attorneys have been thus suspended, will be gratuitously furnished with full information and proper papers for the recovery of their claims. As we charge no fee unless successful, stamps for return postage should be sent us. Liberal arrangements made with attorneys in all classes of business.

Address GILMORE & CO.,
P. O. Box 44.
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 24, 1876.
I take pleasure in expressing my entire confidence in the responsibility and fidelity of the Law, Patent and Collection House of GILMORE & CO., of this city.
W. H. WHITE.
(Attorney of the National Metropolitan Bank.)

Register's Orders.

REGISTER'S ORDER.
New Castle County, June 10th, 1877.
Upon the application of EDWARD W. LOCKWOOD, Administrator C. T. A., of Edward A. Miller, late of St. Georges Hundred in said county, deceased, it is ordered and directed by the Register that the Administrator aforesaid, give notice of the granting of Letters of Administration upon the Estate of the deceased, with the date of granting thereof, by causing advertisements to be posted within forty days from the date of such Letters, in six of the most public places of the County of New Castle, requiring all persons having demands against the Estate to present the same or abide by an Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, and also cause the same to be inserted within the same period in the MIDDLETOWN TRANSCRIPT, a newspaper published in Middletown, and to be continued therein two months.

Given under the hand and Seal of Office of the Register aforesaid, at New Castle, in New Castle County aforesaid, the day and year above written.
S. C. BIGGS, Register.

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REGISTER'S ORDER.
New Castle County, May 25th, 1877.
Upon the application of GEORGE BARNHART, late of St. Georges Hundred in said county, deceased, it is ordered and directed by the Register that the Administrator aforesaid, give notice of the granting of Letters of Administration upon the Estate of the deceased, with the date of granting thereof, by causing advertisements to be posted within forty days from the date of such Letters, in six of the most public places of the County of New Castle, requiring all persons having demands against the Estate to present the same or abide by an Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, and also cause the same to be inserted within the same period in the MIDDLETOWN TRANSCRIPT, a newspaper published in Middletown, and to be continued therein two months.

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REGISTER'S ORDER.
New Castle County, May 25th, 1877.
Upon the application of JOHN C. CORBITT and William C. Spruance, Executors of Daniel Corbitt, late of St. Georges Hundred, in said county, deceased, it is ordered and directed by the Register that the Executors aforesaid, give notice of the granting of Letters of Administration upon the Estate of the deceased, with the date of granting thereof, by causing advertisements to be posted within forty days from the date of such Letters, in six of the most public places of the County of New Castle, requiring all persons having demands against the Estate to present the same or abide by an Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, and also cause the same to be inserted within the same period in the MIDDLETOWN TRANSCRIPT, a newspaper published in Middletown, and to be continued therein two months.

Given under the hand and Seal of Office of the Register aforesaid, at New Castle, in New Castle County aforesaid, the day and year above written.
S. C. BIGGS, Register.

NOTICE!
All persons having claims against the Estate of the deceased must present the same daily attested to the Administrator, on or before the 24th day of May, 1878, or abide the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

REGISTER'S ORDER.
New Castle County, April 25th, 1877.
Upon the application of THOMAS T. ENOS, Administrator of the Estate of THOMAS T. ENOS, late of St. Georges Hundred in said county, dec'd, it is ordered and directed by the Register that the Administrator aforesaid, give notice of the granting of Letters of Administration upon the Estate of the deceased, with the date of granting thereof, by causing advertisements to be posted within forty days from the date of such Letters, in six of the most public places of the County of New Castle, requiring all persons having demands against the Estate, to present the same or abide by an Act of Assembly in such case made and provided; and also cause the same to be inserted within the same period in the MIDDLETOWN TRANSCRIPT, a newspaper published in Middletown, and to be continued therein two months.

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THOMAS MASSEY, Jr.,
CLOCK
And Watch Maker,
Main Street, next door to National Hotel
Middletown, Delaware

CLOCKS, Watches, Jewelry, &c. neatly and promptly repaired.
Always on hand and for sale, Clocks, Watches, Plated Ware, Forks, Spoons, Silver, Yaglin Rings, Silver, Tumbler, Sugar and Tea Spoons, Butter Knives, Gold Breast-Pins, Kar-Rings, Finger-Rings, Silver Buttons, Watch for Chain for Ladies, Keys, Key Rings, Steel Watch Chains, &c.

**AGENT FOR
DEVINNY'S SPECTACLES.**

Miscellaneous.

Automatic Fruit Evaporator!
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT!
Pat'd Feb. 27, and May 1, 1877.

FRUIT!
SAVE THE
FRUIT.
SAVE THE
FRUIT.

"Hold the Fruit"
FOR THE BOY'S
Invention of 1877!

By which Fruit Farms are made valuable.
All machinery discarded, no complication.
Cheap, and of any capacity required.
FIRE-PROOF! FIRE-PROOF! FIRE-PROOF!

Over \$100,000 lost annually by fire, using old style wooden Driers. Nothing but Sieves and the Hot Air Governor!
No Patents for Sale.
Call and see our Working Sample!
They will work on any Stove.

Warranted in every case to give satisfaction.
They pay their cost in 30 days drying any kind of Fruit.
No connection with any other Fruit Evaporator.
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THIS COMPANY.

In presenting the boy's AUTOMATIC EVAPORATOR we have only to say in describing it that it consists simply of a series of Patent Round